

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 7, 1914.

The first Monday in December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the third session of the Sixty-third Congress commenced on this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The VICE PRESIDENT (THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee in the spirit of our high traditions and seek Thy favor at the opening of this session of the Senate. We have come with the weight of a world-wide influence upon us and with large responsibilities for the welfare of a hundred million of Thy creatures. The State is a divine institution called into being by Thy grace to secure the freedom of Thy people and to guarantee to them their natural rights. Thou hast called into places of prominence and power these Thy servants in this honorable Senate and hast sent them forth to secure the divine purpose as a great Nation. Do Thou guide them. Give them that grace which will insure constant leadership of thought in all their great work. Grant, we pray, that our message to all the people may be that of peace and our influence in all the world that of universal brotherhood. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, the hour has arrived at which in accordance with the Constitution of the United States the Congress of the United States is to assemble in regular session. In accordance with that document I now declare the Senate of the United States to be convened. The Secretary will call the roll for the purpose of ascertaining whether there be a constitutional number of Senators present for the transaction of business.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Hollis	O'Gorman	Simmons
Bankhead	James	Oliver	Smith, Ariz.
Borah	Johnson	Overman	Smith, Ga.
Brandeggee	Jones	Owen	Smith, Md.
Bristow	Kenyon	Page	Smith, S. C.
Bryan	Kern	Penrose	Smoot
Burleigh	Lane	Perkins	Sterling
Burton	Lee, Md.	Pittman	Stone
Chamberlain	Lewis	Pomerene	Sutherland
Clark, Wyo.	Lippitt	Ransdell	Swanson
Culberson	Lodge	Reed	Thompson
Cummins	McCumber	Robinson	Thornton
Dillingham	McLean	Root	Tillman
du Pont	Martin, Va.	Saulsbury	Walsh
Fletcher	Martine, N. J.	Shafroth	Warren
Gallinger	Myers	Sheppard	Weeks
Gore	Nelson	Sherman	White
Gronna	Newlands	Shields	Works
Hitchcock	Norris	Shively	

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to announce that the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. VARDAMAN] is unavoidably detained in Mississippi.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-five Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present.

SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, I present the credentials of Hon. JOHNSON N. CAMDEN, elected a Senator from the State of Kentucky to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Bradley. I ask that the credentials may be received and read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read the credentials.

The Secretary read the credentials of JOHNSON N. CAMDEN, chosen by the electors of the State of Kentucky a Senator of the United States for the remainder of the term ending March 3, 1915.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be placed on file.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. CAMDEN is present in the Senate Chamber and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the administration of the oath of office to the newly elected Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and the Senator elect will present himself at the desk.

Mr. CAMDEN was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. JAMES; and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

LIST OF SENATORS.

The list of Senators by States is as follows:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead and Francis S. White.
Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith.
Arkansas—James P. Clarke and Joe T. Robinson.
California—George C. Perkins and John D. Works.
Colorado—John F. Shafroth and Charles S. Thomas.
Connecticut—Frank B. Brandeggee and George P. McLean.
Delaware—Henry A. du Pont and Willard Saulsbury.
Florida—Nathan P. Bryan and Duncan U. Fletcher.
Georgia—Hoke Smith.
Idaho—William E. Borah and James H. Brady.
Illinois—James Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman.
Indiana—John W. Kern and Benjamin F. Shively.
Iowa—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.
Kansas—Joseph L. Bristow and William H. Thompson.
Kentucky—Johnson N. Camden and Ollie M. James.
Louisiana—Joseph E. Ransdell and John R. Thornton.
Maine—Edwin C. Burleigh and Charles F. Johnson.
Maryland—Blair Lee and John Walter Smith.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks.
Michigan—William Alden Smith and Charles E. Townsend.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams and James K. Vardaman.
Missouri—James A. Reed and William J. Stone.
Montana—Henry L. Myers and Thomas J. Walsh.
Nebraska—Gilbert M. Hitchcock and George W. Norris.
Nevada—Francis G. Newlands and Key Pittman.
New Hampshire—Jacob H. Gallinger and Henry F. Hollis.
New Jersey—William Hughes and James E. Martine.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall.
New York—James A. O'Gorman and Elihu Root.
North Carolina—Lee S. Overman and F. M. Simmons.
North Dakota—Asle J. Gronna and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Theodore E. Burton and Atlee Pomerene.
Oklahoma—Thomas P. Gore and Robert L. Owen.
Oregon—George E. Chamberlain and Harry Lane.
Pennsylvania—George T. Oliver and Boies Penrose.
Rhode Island—LeBaron B. Colt and Henry F. Lippitt.
South Carolina—Ellison D. Smith and Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Coe I. Crawford and Thomas Sterling.
Tennessee—Luke Lea and John K. Shields.
Texas—Charles A. Culberson and Morris Sheppard.
Utah—Reed Smoot and George Sutherland.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.
Virginia—Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson.
Washington—Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter.
West Virginia—William E. Chilton and Nathan Goff.
Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette and Isaac Stephenson.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. KERN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 484), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KERN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 486), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as the committee Mr. KERN and Mr. GALLINGER.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. OVERMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 485), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

CREDENTIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the certificate of the governor of Kentucky certifying to the election of J. C. W. BECKHAM as a Senator from the State of Kentucky for the term beginning March 4, 1915. The same will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the credentials of BENJAMIN F. SHIVELY, chosen by the electors of the State of Indiana a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1915, which were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented the credentials of JOHN WALTER SMITH, chosen by the electors of the State of Maryland a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1915, which were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented the credentials of HOKE SMITH, chosen by the electors of the State of Georgia a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1915, which were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have the honor to present the certificate of election of Senator WILLIAM J. STONE to succeed himself for the term beginning the 4th day of March, 1915.

The credentials were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. ROBINSON. I present the certificate of election of JAMES P. CLARKE as United States Senator from the State of Arkansas for the term beginning March 4, 1915.

The credentials were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HOLLIS. I present the credentials of JACOB H. GALLINGER, elected a Senator of the United States from the State of New Hampshire for the term beginning March 4, 1915.

The credentials were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I present the certificate of election of OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD by the electors of the State of Alabama as a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1915.

The credentials were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. OLIVER. I present the credentials of my colleague [Mr. PENROSE], elected as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania for the term beginning March 4, 1915.

The credentials were read and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 7th day of December, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate, showing in detail the items and expense under proper appropriations, the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting the exact condition of all public moneys received, paid out, and remaining in his possession from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

REPORT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete account of all property in his possession and in the Senate Office Building belonging to the United States Senate, which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, transmitting a statement of the proceeds derived from the sale of certain property belonging to the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE (S. DOC. NO. 626).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting a circular issued by the Nobel committee, furnishing information as to the distribution of the Nobel peace prize for the year 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

THE INCOME TAX (S. DOC. NO. 623).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of October 8, 1914, a part of the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing the amount of revenue derived from the income tax classified by States for the last fiscal year, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL PAY OF EMPLOYEES IN WAR DEPARTMENT (S. DOC. NO. 624).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the number of officers or employees of the War Department who are paid from appropriations for travel on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY (S. DOC. NO. 625).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed report of all sums paid by the Bureau of Chemistry for compensation or payment of expenses of officers or other persons employed by State, county, or municipal governments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement in regard to the purchase of typewriting machines during the first three months of the fiscal year 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement in regard to the purchase of typewriting machines during the first three months of the fiscal year 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF DISTRICT EXCISE BOARD.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Excise Board for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTER (S. DOC. NO. 622).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

RECESS.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock p. m., when it reassembled.

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President. I send to the desk, and thereby present to the Senate, the certificate of the governor of Georgia showing that Hon. THOMAS W. HARDWICK has been duly chosen by the electors of the State as a Senator from the State of Georgia.

The Secretary read the credentials of Hon. THOMAS W. HARDWICK, chosen by the electors of the State of Georgia a Senator of the United States for the remainder of the term ending March 3, 1919.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials will be placed on file.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. HARDWICK is in the Senate Chamber, and I suggest that he be sworn in at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the administration of the oath? The Chair hears none, and the Senator elect will present himself at the desk for that purpose.

Mr. HARDWICK was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. SMITH of Georgia; and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. South, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled and that the House is ready for business.

Also, that a committee of three were appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States to notify him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, and that Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. MANN were appointed as the committee on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, the joint committee of the two Houses appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him of the organization of the two Houses of Congress and inquire if he has any communication to make thereto, beg leave to report that we have performed our duty and waited upon the President, and he has informed us that it will be his pleasure to deliver his message in person to both Houses of Congress in joint session to-morrow at 12.30 o'clock p. m.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution (No. 53) of the House of Representatives, which was read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1914, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make them.

Mr. KERN. I ask that the Senate adopt the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR BACON.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, during the last session of Congress I gave notice that on to-morrow I would bring to the attention of the Senate resolutions commemorative of the life and services of my late colleague, Hon. AUGUSTUS O. BACON. As the message of the President will be delivered to-morrow and for other reasons I desire to change the time by postponing it until Thursday, December 17, immediately after the close of the morning business.

ALLEGED USE OF MEXICAN FUNDS.

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 487) was read, as follows:

Whereas the Washington Post of this date contains the following statement:

"\$75,000 PAID UNITED STATES SENATORS BY CARRANZA TO HAVE TROOPS QUIT VERA CRUZ, SAYS REPORT.

[Special cable to the Washington Post.]

"MEXICO CITY, December 6.

"Seventy-five thousand dollars in gold was paid by Carranza to two United States Senators for their influence in bringing about the evacuation of Vera Cruz by American troops, according to correspondence left behind in the looted national treasury by Carranzista officials, when they fled from the capital. It is impossible to ascertain from the documents containing the record of the payment the names of the Senators, but the fact remains that the books of the treasury contain an entry that this sum was paid over to two Members of the Senate about a week before November 23, when Gen. Funston led his forces out of Vera Cruz by order of the War Department.

"CABLED TO ZUBARAN, SAYS REPORT.

"When the treasury was taken over by the government that came after Carranza's brief but disastrous essay at controlling national affairs attention was called to an item of \$75,000 gold disbursed by Signor Reynoso, finance minister, for 'extraordinary diplomatic expenses.' Search, impelled by curiosity, to ascertain what this extraordinary diplomatic expense might be that involved the expenditure of such a large sum revealed that the money had been transmitted by Carranza's order to Rafael Zubaran, chief of the Carranzista junta in Washington.

"Further investigation developed that apparently Zubaran had informed Carranza that it was necessary to employ 'financial stimulus' in order to render it certain that President Wilson would not recede from his expressed determination to withdraw the American troops on November 23.

"FEARED TROOPS MIGHT REMAIN.

"Carranza feared, according to an employee of the treasury, that the prospect of hostilities between his troops and those of the convention might incline the President to permit the troops to remain at Vera Cruz indefinitely. Manifestly this would prove highly embarrassing to Carranza in the accomplishment of his plan to retreat from Mexico City and establish his capital at Vera Cruz.

"Seemingly Carranza thought it well worth while to spend \$75,000 to insure his avenue of escape. When the money was recorded as paid he already had abandoned the capital and could not return here should Vera Cruz remain closed to him through the presence of United States troops there.

"DOUBT CAST ON STORY.

"Doubts are held here as to whether the money ever was paid to Senators, as alleged. It is quite possible the entry might have been made on the books and the story concocted to account for the diverting of the sum in other directions, although the treasury employees who were connected with the Carranza administration insist that the money was cabled to Zubaran, to be used to influence Senators."

Resolved. That the Committee on Foreign Relations call before it the said Zubaran and investigate the report contained in the press of this instant that \$75,000 is alleged to have been paid by the Carranza regime or its representatives to two United States Senators to cause or induce the withdrawal of United States troops from Vera Cruz, and that said committee report its findings and recommendations to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I think the resolution may well go over. It strikes me that it is a matter that we ought not to dignify as is proposed in the resolution, and yet some of us may come to a different conclusion by to-morrow. I ask that it may go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the resolution will go over.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, before the resolution goes over I wish to say a word.

I doubt whether it is wise or advisable for the Senate or Senators to treat seriously an anonymous and scandalous statement of this kind. Since it has been brought before the Senate in this form, however, it may be well to let it go to a committee. I rise merely to say that I hope my friend from Arkansas will impose the duty of making this investigation upon some other committee than the Committee on Foreign Relations. There is no special reason of which I have knowledge why this resolution should go to that committee, and I object to that reference for the reason that that committee now has before it some important business which ought to have the attention of the committee without delay. The consideration of that business should not be interfered with by this proposed investigation.

Mr. PENROSE and Mr. ROBINSON addressed the Chair.

Mr. STONE. There are other committees which I am sure have not any immediately pressing business before them, and in the circumstances I should like to have the Foreign Relations Committee excused from the labor of investigating a thing like this.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. STONE. In a moment. I yield first to the Senator from Pennsylvania, who rose first.

Mr. PENROSE. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri, if he does not care to take jurisdiction over this resolution.

tion, whether he would have any objection to having it referred to the Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress?

Mr. STONE. What committee?

Mr. PENROSE. I am surprised that the Senator has not heard of it. I am chairman of it. [Laughter.] It is the committee to consider and provide for additional accommodations for the Library of Congress.

Mr. STONE. I am perfectly willing to have it go to that committee, since the Senator seems anxious to have that course taken.

Mr. PENROSE. That committee has not had a bill or a resolution before it or a meeting during the present Congress. If we are to take notice of every scurrilous and fugitive statement in newspapers, perhaps that committee will soon have more to do than it will be able to do.

Mr. STONE. But it ought to have something to do.

Mr. PENROSE. It ought to have something. I hope the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee will consider the suggestion I make to him.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a brief statement?

Mr. STONE. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. First, with reference to sending the resolution to another committee than Foreign Relations, I will state to the Senator from Missouri and to the Senate that as originally prepared the resolution contemplated that the matter should be heard by a special committee; but after consultation with a number of Senators the suggestion was made to me that the resolution should properly go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I amended the resolution in that and in other ways before presenting it to the Senate.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] impliedly belittles the importance of the resolution, if I correctly understood his interruption of the Senator from Missouri, and the Senator from Missouri impliedly resents the introduction of the resolution. I will state to the Senator from Missouri and to those who are interested in the subject that the resolution was not introduced by me lightly or carelessly, but only after very careful consideration of the matter. The newspaper article, which is published in one of the leading dailies of the United States, mentions the minister of finance of Mexico, of the Carranzista régime, as having paid to a reputed lobbyist representing the Carranza government in the city of Washington the sum of money, \$75,000; and the statement is also contained in the article that the books of the Carranza government show that this sum of money was paid by the minister of finance to this reputed lobbyist for the purpose of influencing two United States Senators.

Some Senators may find that a matter to be laughed at; they may think that that statement is not of sufficient importance to notice; but when the name of a public official is given, when it is claimed that the records show that such a payment was made to a lobbyist for a corrupt purpose, I think it is the duty of the Senate to call before it this lobbyist and ascertain whether such a payment was made to him, and make him divulge fully what he knows concerning the matter.

There is and there can be neither an express nor an implied reflection on the United States Senate in the introduction or the passage of this resolution. When a great newspaper which has a circulation throughout this city and in many parts of the United States makes the declaration in glaring headlines that \$75,000 was paid to two United States Senators to cause the withdrawal of troops from the city of Vera Cruz, involving the foreign relations of the Government of the United States, and when the records of that foreign Government purport to show the payment to one of its lobbyists for a purpose of that character, I think the Senate may with propriety, and in justice to itself, take such action as will disclose whether the declaration is unfounded.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

Mr. ROBINSON. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I read the article in the newspaper this morning and heard it read from the desk, but I do not recall that it said that the money was sent to a lobbyist. Is that correct? Is the Senator sure of that?

Mr. ROBINSON. It uses the name of Mr. Zubaran, who, it declares, is the representative of the Carranzista government in the city of Washington. It does not use the word "lobbyist." I used the term "reputed lobbyist."

Mr. GALLINGER. Then, if that be so, I will ask the Senator if he does not think the celebrated lobby committee, which has been struggling with these momentous questions for nearly a year, ought to take up this matter and call that gentleman before it?

Mr. ROBINSON. I was just about to say in the beginning, in reply to the statement made by the Senator from Missouri, that I have no choice as to where this resolution shall be sent. I have no objection to the lobby committee investigating it, or the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or any other committee of the Senate, but I do think the Senate can not afford to ignore the statement.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, if my friend from Arkansas will permit me—

Mr. ROBINSON. With pleasure.

Mr. STONE. My reason for asking that the resolution be referred to some other committee was the one I gave a moment ago. There is a committee, named by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], that has nothing to do, and the chairman of the committee seems to want this business [laughter]; and then there is a committee especially named to investigate just such things as this.

Mr. ROBINSON. If the Senator will yield to me for just a moment, I have no objection whatever to the resolution going to the committee on investigation of the lobby. I should object to its going to the Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress or the Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be referred to the committee on the lobby.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in view of that request, I withdraw my objection to the present consideration of the resolution. I think it may well go to the lobby investigating committee. That committee has been so fruitful in results up to the present time that I am sure we shall derive some benefit from the investigation of this evil that is said to have been perpetrated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, as far as I am concerned, I should like to prevent the resolution from going to any committee; and it is upon that ground that I shall object to its going to the committee named.

I wonder if the time will ever come when the Senate of the United States will cease taking notice of such newspaper statements made against itself, with no basis whatever for them. I think that as long as we take recognition of such statements, and have action taken by the Senate referring them to committees, the people of the country will at least think there is something in the charges and will have less respect for the body than they ought to have.

For that reason I object to the resolution going to a committee, and I hope that this resolution and all similar resolutions will be defeated in the future.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being objection, the resolution will lie over.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a memorial adopted by the Chesapeake Conference of the Seventh-day Adventists, held at Baltimore, Md., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation compelling the observance of Sunday as a day of rest, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry members of Cushman's Brigade, Civil War Veterans, of Chicago, Ill., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Evangelical Lutheran Tennessee Synod of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; of the New England Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and of sundry citizens of West Liberty, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, Parnassus, Hanover, Ellwood City, Vandergrift, Beaver, New Kensington, Arnold, Valencia, and New Galilee, all in the State of Pennsylvania; of Marysville, Arkansas City, Bucklin, Spearville, Dodge City, Garnette, and Clifton, all in the State of Kansas; of Chillicothe, Dayton, and White Cottage, in the State of Ohio; of Hedrick and Cedar Rapids, in the State of Iowa; of Idaho Falls, Nampa, and Moscow, in the State of Idaho; of Nokomis and Bloomington, in the State of Illinois; of Lewiston and Billings, in the State of Montana; of Battle Creek, Midland, and Kalamazoo, in the State of Michigan; of Cleveland, Tenn.; of Newark, N. J.; of Los Angeles, Cal.; of Middletown, N. Y.; of Davis, S. Dak.; of Lafayette, Ind.; of Chicota, Tex.; of Fort Morgan, Colo.; and of Tarkio, Mo., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petition of State Council of New Hampshire, Junior Order United American Mechanics; of Granite Council, No. 13, Order United American Mechanics, of New Boston, N. H.; and Patriot Council, No. 80, Daughters of Liberty, of Jersey City, N. J., praying for the enactment of legis-

lation to further restrict immigration, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MYERS presented a petition of the Montana Civic Association, of Billings, Mont., praying that the Crow Indian Reservation be opened to white settlement, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WORKS presented petitions of sundry members of Sunday schools and church organizations in the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. THOMPSON presented memorials of Topeka Council, No. 42, Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, of Topeka; of Parsons Council, No. 96, Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, of Parsons; and of Wichita Council, No. 39, Order of United Commercial Travelers, of Wichita, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against any increase in price of mileage books on railroads, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. McLEAN presented a petition of Leeds Council, No. 16, Order United American Mechanics, of Stamford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the American Defense League, of New York City, N. Y., praying for an investigation into the military preparedness of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Paragould, Ark., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ROOT presented petitions of sundry citizens of New York City and Syracuse, in the State of New York, praying for the restoration of a protective tariff to all American industries, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 6687) to authorize the Chesapeake & Ohio Northern Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River a short distance above the mouth of the Little Scioto River, between Scioto County, Ohio, and Greenup County, Ky., at or near Sciotoville, Ohio; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 6689) making appropriation for the arrest and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 6690) to place certain officers of the Army on the retired list; and

A bill (S. 6691) to establish a council of national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 6692) to facilitate farm credits and decrease interest charges on farm securities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 6693) granting an increase of pension to Helen A. Underhill; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 6694) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fletcher (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6695) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Holt (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 6696) granting an increase of pension to Amanda E. Bateman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 6697) granting a pension to Annie R. Chaffee (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6698) granting a pension to Ammazetta L. Nettleton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 6699) granting a pension to Louis Hagenbacher; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 6700) appropriating \$2,250,000 for the use of the Department of Agriculture in eradicating the foot-and-mouth disease; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 6701) granting an increase of pension to Byron C. Davis;

A bill (S. 6702) granting an increase of pension to Walter Morrell;

A bill (S. 6703) granting an increase of pension to James W. Jacobs; and

A bill (S. 6704) granting an increase of pension to John W. Rankin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 6705) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Hall (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6706) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harrison; and

A bill (S. 6707) granting an increase of pension to Gordon H. Shepard (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON:

A bill (S. 6709) to reimburse the Navajo Lumber & Timber Co. of Arizona for a deposit made to cover the purchase of timber (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6710) to reimburse the Navajo Timber Co. of Delaware for a deposit made to cover the purchase of timber; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 6711) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Thomas; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 6713) requiring railroad companies to equip passenger trains with physicians' emergency cases; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 6714) to promote the increased consumption of cotton in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. ROOT:

A bill (S. 6715) granting an increase of pension to Charles Wickliffe (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 6716) to correct the military record of Daniel Graeber;

A bill (S. 6717) for the relief of Thomas H. Reed; and

A bill (S. 6718) to correct the military record of John W. Grayham; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 6719) granting a pension to John Pattison;

A bill (S. 6720) granting a pension to Charles J. Steiner;

A bill (S. 6721) granting a pension to Der G. Walter;

A bill (S. 6722) granting a pension to Laura D. McIntire;

A bill (S. 6723) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Burkholder;

A bill (S. 6724) granting a pension to Ella E. Crouch;

A bill (S. 6725) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Musser;

A bill (S. 6726) granting an increase of pension to Egbert Hall;

A bill (S. 6727) granting an increase of pension to Isaac J. Smith;

A bill (S. 6728) granting an increase of pension to John Wonderly;

A bill (S. 6729) granting an increase of pension to George Krone;

A bill (S. 6730) granting a pension to Gottlieb Long;

A bill (S. 6731) granting a pension to Mahlon Bostwick;

A bill (S. 6732) granting a pension to Mary E. Walls;

A bill (S. 6733) granting a pension to Robert S. Smylie, jr.;

A bill (S. 6734) granting an increase of pension to Andrew B. Wagner;

A bill (S. 6735) granting a pension to N. E. Millender;

A bill (S. 6736) granting an increase of pension to Foster W. Davis;

A bill (S. 6737) granting an increase of pension to Killian Grim;

A bill (S. 6738) granting an increase of pension to John Williams;

A bill (S. 6739) granting a pension to Margaret E. May;

A bill (S. 6740) granting a pension to Alice J. Harris;

A bill (S. 6741) granting an increase of pension to Philip Nace;

A bill (S. 6742) granting a pension to John A. Painter;

A bill (S. 6743) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stocker, jr.;

A bill (S. 6744) granting a pension to Arthur E. Lanston;

A bill (S. 6745) granting a pension to George Hanes, jr.;

A bill (S. 6746) granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Smith;

A bill (S. 6747) granting an increase of pension to C. F. Cooken (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6748) granting an increase of pension to William W. Hampton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6749) granting a pension to Ellwood C. Dixon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6750) granting a pension to James N. Ragar (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6751) granting an increase of pension to Jane C. Vansciver (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 6752) to remodel the public building at Billings, Mont., so as to accommodate the United States court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 6753) to regulate the quantity of coal lands which may be entered or controlled by associations or corporations; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 6754) for the relief of Jacob Davis (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6755) for the relief of Charles E. H. Braley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 6756) granting a pension to George Beals (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6757) granting an increase of pension to Stephen W. Cottingham (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6758) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Sovern (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6759) granting an increase of pension to David Phillips (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6760) granting an increase of pension to John M. Denton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6761) granting an increase of pension to Simeon L. Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6762) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6763) granting an increase of pension to John R. Thompson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6764) granting an increase of pension to Willard D. Cook (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6765) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Franklin, Jr. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6766) granting a pension to Richard B. Sturgeon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6767) granting a pension to Hardin Howe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6768) granting an increase of pension to William Banta (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6769) granting a pension to Sarah M. Clegg (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 6770) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a postal savings system; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 6771) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Holt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 6772) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Rowe (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 6773) granting an increase of pension to Fitzhugh S. Hoag (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 6774) granting a pension to Stephen Konicka, to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 6775) further to regulate the entrance of Chinese aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 203) to increase and popularize the use of cotton materials in the United States by directing the executive departments to purchase same wherever practicable and to the manifest interest of the Government, and by requesting companies, firms, and individuals to make purchases with the same object in view; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Mr. POMERENE. I introduce a bill to supplement the act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes, approved October 22, 1914, and I ask that it be read at length.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the reading of the bill? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read it.

The bill (S. 6886) to supplement an act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of Congress entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, be, and the same hereby is, supplemented so as to provide as follows:

That no penalties shall be levied, assessed, imposed, or collected for failure to make such returns for taxation as by the terms of said act are required to be made on or before December 1, 1914, or for failure to affix stamps where they can not with reasonable diligence be obtained, or to pay the taxes required to be paid on or before December 1, 1914: *Provided*, That said returns shall be made and stamps affixed, where practicable, or taxes paid on or before January 1, 1915: *And provided further*, That where penalties may have been assessed on or before January 1, 1915, they shall be canceled and surrendered, and where they may have been collected or paid on or before January 1, 1915, they shall be refunded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is apparent. The act was approved the latter part of October. Certain schedules went into effect early in November, and other payments of taxes were to be made on or before December 1. Deputies were not appointed in many instances until about November 20. It was a physical impossibility for the collectors throughout the country or their deputies to visit the business people who were subject to the taxes during that time. The department has found it impossible even to furnish all the necessary stamps, and it occurs to me that it would be very unjust under these circumstances to assess penalties. The object of the bill is to prevent the collection or assessment of penalties on any taxes which may become due or collectible on or before January 1, 1915. I hope that we may have an early report from the Finance Committee upon the subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

EXPORTATION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I introduce a bill which I ask to have read for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the reading of the bill? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read it.

The bill (S. 6888) to prohibit individuals, partnerships, or corporations in the United States from selling arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives of any kind for exportation during the existence of war except upon proof that said arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives are not to be used in said war against a country with which the United States is at peace, was read the first time by title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful and treated as a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States for any person, partnership, or corporation to sell, or contract to sell, or deliver, or contract to deliver, during the existence of war between nations with which the United States is at peace, any arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives of any kind whatsoever to be used against a country or nation with which the United States is at peace; and during the existence of war it shall be unlawful to sell for exportation or to export arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives except upon filing with the Secretary of Commerce satisfactory sworn proof that said arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives are not intended to be used in violation of this act.

Any person violating this act shall be fined not more than \$100,000 and imprisoned not more than three years, and any arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives the exportation of which is attempted in violation of this act shall be forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer and one-half to the use of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations.

EMPLOYMENT OF ARMED MEN BY CORPORATIONS, ETC.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 6708) to prohibit the employment of armed men for any purpose by corporations or associations of any kind.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, about a year ago I introduced a bill of a similar character and it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, but it seems to be sleeping the sleep that knows no waking. However, in view of the recent disturbances in Colorado that have aroused the feeling of the public generally and even of the President of the United States, I trust that the committee will find it wise to act upon this bill at an early date. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWERS.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, early in the present Congress I introduced a bill to regulate the development of water power on public lands in connection with nonnavigable streams. That

bill was referred to the Committee on Irrigation, and we held several meetings and several changes were suggested in it. I have also given it further consideration myself.

A bill relating to this same subject has come from the House and is now pending before the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate. I understand meetings will be held in a day or two upon it. I have prepared a bill in line with the changes suggested in the Irrigation Committee and other changes that have occurred to me. I desire to introduce a bill and have it referred to the Committee on Public Lands, so that it may be considered in connection with the bill that has come over from the House.

The bill (S. 6712) to aid and to regulate the development, operation, and maintenance of water powers on lands of the United States, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NATIONAL SECURITY COMMISSION.

Mr. LODGE. I introduce a joint resolution which I ask may lie on the table subject to call. I ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 202) providing for a national security commission was read the first time by title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That a commission is hereby created to be called the national security commission, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. Said commission shall make full investigation, by subcommittee or otherwise, into the question of the preparedness of the United States for war, defensive or offensive. Said commission shall report to the Congress its findings and shall make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper.

For the purpose of said investigation said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, to make all necessary travel, either in the United States or any foreign country, and to administer oaths. Such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That not more than one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives appointed on said commission shall be a member either of the Committee on Military Affairs or of the Committee on Naval Affairs of their respective bodies.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts permit me to suggest an amendment to his resolution?

Mr. LODGE. I asked that the joint resolution might lie on the table. I did not mean to ask for any action on it at this moment. I asked that it might lie on the table subject to call, because I desire later to say something in regard to the resolution. It will be open to amendment at any time subsequently.

Mr. LEWIS. The Senator from Massachusetts had no intention of having it considered at this time?

Mr. LODGE. None whatever.

Mr. LEWIS. Then I will not, of course, intrude any amendment now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will lie on the table.

MILITARY RESERVES.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, Mr. WEEKS, I desire to give notice that on Friday next, immediately after the conclusion of the morning business, my colleague will ask permission of the Senate to address the Senate on the question of military reserves.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read for the information of the Senate. The resolution (S. Res. 490) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof duly authorized by said committee, be, and it is hereby, instructed to make inquiry concerning and report to the Senate thereon:

First. The extent and location of the territory affected by the foot-and-mouth disease and the number of cattle, hogs, sheep, and other animals affected thereby or exposed thereto.

Second. What quarantine or other measures have been adopted by the Federal or State authorities for the prevention or eradication of said disease.

Third. What changes, if any, should be adopted by the Federal or State authorities in their methods of quarantine.

Fourth. What remedy or remedies are known or used in preventing or eradicating said disease.

That said committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate and during any recess of the Senate; to hold sessions at such place or places as it shall deem most convenient for the purposes of the investigation; to employ stenographers and such other assistants as it may deem necessary; to send for persons, books, records, and papers; to administer oaths, and, as early as practicable, to report to the Senate the results of its investigation, including all testimony taken by it; and that the expenses of the inquiry shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I assume that this resolution will be referred to a committee, but I desire to say just a word in support of it.

The foot-and-mouth disease has spread over, in part, the States of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, and perhaps has extended to some other States. That it is a very grave situation everyone who is familiar with the disease will admit. I am not intending, by the introduction of this resolution, to criticize anything which may have been done by the Agricultural Department or any of its bureaus. In my own State, however, the situation has been unusually grave, in this respect:

As I understand the facts as they have been disclosed to date, diseased cattle and hogs have been discovered in perhaps 31 counties out of 88. These cases are scattered. For a time the State quarantined against the shipment of cattle. Later the Federal Government forbade, by an order, the shipment of any cattle, hogs, or sheep outside of the State. The result has been that many fat cattle, hogs, and sheep now ready for market can not be marketed at all. On Saturday the Bureau of Animal Industry decided to permit the shipment of cattle beyond the State boundaries from 27 different counties in the State. They expect to make a further order permitting the shipment from some of the other counties upon proper inspection by authorized veterinarians. The State itself is now permitting the shipment of cattle to all of the markets within the State.

As a result of these restrictions the price of fatted animals has been greatly depreciated. That the Government and its officials must exercise very great care I have no doubt, because the disease is seriously contagious; but it has seemed to me, and the suggestion has been made by many people with whom I have conversed on the subject and whom I believed to be well advised, that the restrictions have been unusually severe, and that cattle and hogs and sheep, after proper and rigid inspection, could be shipped without any danger for purposes of immediate slaughter.

I hope that after proper consideration the Senate can see its way clear to adopt this resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will suggest to my friend the Senator from Ohio that the disease is also prevalent in New England, and that herds are now being slaughtered to some extent in New England.

Mr. POMERENE. I was unaware of that fact, but I am very glad to have the information.

Mr. GALLINGER. So the disease is probably nation wide; that is, beyond question it covers the entire country to some extent.

Mr. POMERENE. I think every farmer and every stock raiser in the country, as well as every consumer of meat, is interested in this subject.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. POMERENE. I do.

Mr. SMOOT. I simply wish to ask the Senator a question. Is it the object of the resolution to secure information upon which to base legislation?

Mr. POMERENE. Yes; in part.

Mr. SMOOT. If it is not, I wish to say that most of this information can be found now in the department. I have visited the Bureau of Animal Industry, and I know that the extent of the disease as it exists to-day is marked out very plainly there by that bureau. I also know, of course, that they have remedies which they are trying to get put into effect in all the States on the basis of the information they have there. It seems to me that if the committee itself would take up the matter there with the head of the bureau and the men who have this subject directly in charge they could get more information in that way than by any hearings which may be had.

Mr. POMERENE. I may say, in reply to the Senator, that one of several reasons why I have introduced the resolution is that there is an apparent conflict between some of the State authorities and the National authorities. For instance, in my own State they have now permitted the shipment of cattle, hogs, and sheep to any and all markets within the State; but the Federal Government is absolutely refusing, or did until Saturday, the shipment of any stock outside of and beyond the State boundaries. It has seemed to me that if there is any question in the mind of either the National authorities or the State authorities as to the proper method of quarantine or the rules relating to the same this committee might be able to give us some very valuable suggestions as a result of its investigations.

Mr. KENYON. I ask unanimous consent, in view of the remarks of the Senator from Ohio, to have inserted in the Record

a statement showing the work of the bureau and of the Department of Agriculture with relation to the eradication of the present outbreak of the disease. I have that statement here to December 3, and I think it would be very fitting to have it appear at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Ohio. I therefore ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The statement referred to is as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1914.

Hon. W. S. KENYON,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR KENYON: I am sending you herewith a statement showing the work of the bureau in connection with the eradication of the present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease to and including December 3. Much of this information has to be gleaned from telegraphic reports, and while it is substantially accurate it will be corrected by subsequent figures procured by mail from the inspectors in the field. Of the Govern-

ment's share of claims for indemnity, \$935,356.78, the amount of \$566,105.23 has been signed for as provisional claims in the event that Congress appropriates the money.

Sincerely, yours,
(Inclosure.)

A. D. MELVIN,
Chief of Bureau.

Recapitulation.
(To Dec. 3, 1914.)

States infected.....	18
Counties infected.....	210
Cattle slaughtered.....	26,653
Swine slaughtered.....	30,398
Sheep slaughtered.....	4,413
Goats slaughtered.....	32
Government's share of indemnity claims.....	\$935,356.78
Cost for disposal of animals, purchase of supplies, etc.....	34,801.28
Salaries, traveling expenses, and subsistence (estimated).....	204,880.00
Total.....	1,175,038.06
Number of veterinarians employed.....	411
Number of lay inspectors employed.....	259
Total.....	670

A report by the Bureau of Animal Industry, showing, by States, naming the infected counties, the Federal Government's share of indemnity claims for animals slaughtered on account of foot-and-mouth disease from the beginning of the present outbreak to Dec. 3, 1914, inclusive, together with other expenses incidental thereto. The animals slaughtered are classified into the several kinds.

State.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Government's share of claims for indemnity.	Disposal of animals, purchase of supplies, etc.	Salary, traveling expenses, and subsistence, estimated.	Bureau employees engaged in this work.	
								Veterinarians.	Lay inspectors.
Connecticut: 2 counties—Hartford and New Haven.....	462	71			\$16,111.05	\$1,307.83	\$800.00	5	2
Delaware: 1 county—Newcastle.....	108	32	22		3,091.13	105.00	2,000.00	3	6
Illinois: 46 counties—Champaign, Cook, Dupage, Dewitt, Edgar, Ford, Grundy, Iroquois, Kane, Kimball, Lee, Livingston, Marshall, Menard, Mercer, Piatt, Vermilion, Whiteside, Warren, La Salle, Hancock, Will, Lake, McDonough, McLean, Henry, Henderson, Dekalb, Coles, Putnam, Peoria, Woodford, Green, Cass, Adams, Macon, Bureau, Logan, Carroll, Stephenson, Douglas, Kankakee, Fulton, McHenry, and Sangamon.....	10,038	16,807	379	1	321,852.04	1,860.76	45,000.00	91	37
Indiana: 16 counties—Jasper, Newton, Lake, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Tippecanoe, Johnson, Davis, Cass, Howard, Whitely, Delaware, Knox, Clinton, Marion, and Morgan.....	1,907	3,104	571		76,891.00	1,480.00	22,360.00	25	18
Iowa: 6 counties—Jones, Iowa, Clinton, Jackson, Cedar, and Johnson.....	574	910	11		30,250.92	3,570.88	6,000.00	13	10
Kentucky: 13 counties—Bullitt, Henry, Hardin, Shelby, Larue, Barren, Allen, Woodford, Grant, Meade, Fayette, Bourbon, and Green.....	259	74			11,332.38	680.50	6,500.00	22	4
Maryland: 10 counties—Montgomery, Frederick, Baltimore, Caroline, Washington, Howard, Talbot, Queen Anne, Hartford, and Carroll.....	608	508	146		16,622.32	1,500.00	8,500.00	22	11
Massachusetts: 9 counties—Hampshire, Bristol, Worcester, Hampden, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Plymouth, and Middlesex.....	901	218			45,412.47	1,422.44	7,000.00	17	14
Michigan: 14 counties—Berrien, Ottawa, Eaton, Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe, Wayne, Lapeer, Genesee, Allegan, Montcalm, Branch, and Macomb.....	2,709	4,063	750	31	97,967.00	2,300.92	21,000.00	35	23
Montana: 2 counties—Dawson and Custer.....	1,103	20	200		27,552.26	1,500.00	4,500.00	12	6
New Hampshire: 3 counties—Rockingham, Hillsboro, and Cheshire (activities begun Dec. 4, 1914).....									
New Jersey: 5 counties—Hudson, Somerset, Salem, Morris, and Middlesex.....	426	73	6		17,489.75	500.00	2,500.00	8	
New York: 9 counties—Seneca, Wayne, Erie, Monroe, Kings, Queens, Cortland, Tompkins, and Cayuga.....	1,162	117	39		49,396.00	2,295.72	25,000.00	30	51
Ohio: 32 counties—Lucas, Ottawa, Erie, Seneca, Wood, Henry, Holmes, Hancock, Belmont, Wyandot, Marion, Hardin, Union, Knox, Licking, Fayette, Huron, Cuyahoga, Williams, Franklin, Sandusky, Muskingum, Preble, Champaign, Darke, Montgomery, Auglaize, Putnam, Crawford, Mahoning, Hamilton, and Richland.....	1,607	2,167	1,579		44,825.20	2,092.13	13,000.00	28	20
Pennsylvania: 23 counties—Allegheny, Westmoreland, Chester, Bucks, Lebanon, Columbia, Montour, Perry, Franklin, Philadelphia, Berks, Adams, Lancaster, York, Montgomery, Schuylkill, Beaver, Delaware, Northampton, Carbon, Cumberland, Lycoming, and Lehigh.....	3,468	1,829	89		119,486.84	2,623.61	25,000.00	60	31
Rhode Island: 3 counties—Providence, Kent, and Newport.....	664	72	1		32,303.10	1,529.85	5,720.00	6	16
Washington: 1 county—Spokane.....	102				2,025.00	111.64	2,000.00	3	
Wisconsin: 6 counties—Rock, Racine, Waukesha, Dane, Jefferson, and Langlade.....	529	328	620		21,301.32	3,850.00	8,000.00	21	10
District of Columbia.....	26	5			1,447.00	55.00			
Washington, D. C.....						6,000.00			

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Ohio will be printed and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 489), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-third Congress to subpoena witnesses, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

EXPORTATION OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I submit a resolution for which I ask present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 488) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate whether and to what extent arms, ammunition, artillery, and other similar munitions of war have been exported from the United States to each of the belligerent nations in the present war, and to Canada, for each month from the 1st of August to the 1st of December;

Also, that he inform the Senate to what extent contracts with American concerns are now being executed for the manufacture and exportation of arms, ammunition, and artillery, and that said statement be, so far as possible, in detail;

Also, that he inform the Senate as to the normal and natural exportation of said articles and munitions of war during times of peace.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. OVERMAN. I think it probably ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senator from Nebraska is on that committee.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will say to the Senator from North Carolina that it is simply a resolution calling for information

from the Secretary of Commerce as to the exportations during the last few months.

Mr. OVERMAN. The chairman of the committee is not here, and in his absence I thought it ought to go to that committee.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It requires no reference to a committee.

Mr. OVERMAN. All right.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

EXPENDITURES FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I desire to submit a resolution, and I ask that it be read and referred to the appropriate committee.

The resolution (S. Res. 492) was read, as follows:

Whereas the records of the Army and Navy Departments disclose that since the fiscal year 1896 more than \$50,000,000 has been appropriated to make up deficiencies in the organization of the Army and Navy; and

Whereas it is reported in resolutions and proceedings of the House of Representatives that there is no adequate preparation of the Army or Navy for any necessary defense of the Nation of the United States, notwithstanding the hundreds of millions of dollars appropriated for national defense: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committees on Naval Affairs and Military Affairs, respectively, make investigation as to what manner the sums referred to have been expended, and for what and by whom and to whom; and to investigate and ascertain what has been obtained by and for such moneys as have been expended for preparation for national defense.

Resolved, That such investigation and its results shall be reported to the Senate in the due course of the business of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Shall the resolution go to the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. LEWIS. I suggest that the resolution go to the Committee on Military Affairs unless it be suggested that it go to another committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL MESSENGER.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 491), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That Senate resolution 278, Sixty-third Congress, second session, authorizing and directing the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to appoint an additional messenger at the rate of \$1,050 per annum, is hereby extended until otherwise ordered or until otherwise provided for by law.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

On motion of Mr. KERN, it was

Ordered, That the Hon. THOMAS W. HARDWICK, junior Senator from Georgia, be appointed chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department to succeed Hon. William S. West, late Senator from that State, whose term of office has expired.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE EDWIN A. MERRITT, JR.

Mr. ROOT. Mr. President, I offer the following resolutions and ask that they be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolutions.

The resolutions (S. Res. 493) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. EDWIN A. MERRITT, Jr., late a Representative from the State of New York.

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the Vice President, to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to attend the funeral of the deceased at Potsdam, N. Y.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate under the second resolution Mr. Root, Mr. O'GORMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and Mr. SAULSBURY.

Mr. ROOT. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 8, 1914, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 7, 1914.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress met in its Hall at 12 o'clock noon for its third session, and was called to order by the Speaker, Hon. CHAMP CLARK, a Representative from the State of Missouri.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art from everlasting to everlasting, the beginning and the end; creating, re-creating, life-giving, life-

sustaining Potentate; our God and our Father, our hearts turn to Thee at this, the beginning of the end of the Sixty-third Congress, for we realize that without Thee nothing is strong, nothing enduring; that if its work lives and bears fruit, it must be in consonance with the eternal laws which Thou hast ordained.

Inspire, we pray Thee, the heart of each Member of this House with patriotic zeal and fervor; give wisdom and strength to its Speaker, that with characteristic candor and courage he may continue to preside with justice and equity in its deliberations. Let Thy favor be upon our President and his counselors, that the affairs of state may be wisely administered at home and abroad. May the people uphold and sustain him in solving the problems which confront us in the present crisis. May those who are called to sit in judgment upon the laws enacted, national and international, be guided by wisdom, that their judgments may be true and righteous altogether. Continue us, we beseech Thee, in peace among ourselves and with all nations. And now, O God our Father, our hearts touched by the death of one of the Members of this House since we last met, we pray for Thy comfort to sustain us and those to whom he was nearest and dearest. Teach us how to live now, that we may be prepared to live in the larger life which Thou hast in store for Thy children, and all praise shall be Thine, in the name of the world's great Redeemer. Amen.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, at a special election in the ninth district of New Jersey a few days ago Hon. RICHARD WAYNE PARKER was elected. The certificate has not yet arrived, and I ask unanimous consent that he may now be sworn in as a Member.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, at a special election held in Georgia for the tenth congressional district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator elect THOMAS W. HARDWICK, Hon. CARL VINSON was elected. There was no opposition, and his certificate of election is in the hands of the Clerk. I ask that he be sworn in.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask whether we should not first ascertain if a quorum is present?

Mr. MANN. It does not require a quorum to swear in Members. They might make a quorum.

The SPEAKER. Following the precedents when the House is organized, the Chair is of the opinion that new Members ought to be sworn in before the roll is called.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the new Member from the first district of Maryland, Mr. JESSE D. PRICE, be sworn in.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to these requests?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to hear all of the requests, and I do not want any business to interfere with the regular order.

The SPEAKER. There is no business asked for except these requests to swear in Members. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] states that the Hon. RICHARD WAYNE PARKER is here as a successor to Judge McCoy in the ninth district of New Jersey; that under the peculiar laws of New Jersey a count can not be had until a number of weeks after the election, and therefore the certificate is not here, but that there is no dispute as to his election, and he asks unanimous consent that Mr. PARKER may be sworn in without his credentials. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] asks that the successor to Senator-elect HARDWICK also be sworn in.

Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland. And I ask, Mr. Speaker, that the Member elect, Hon. JESSE D. PRICE, from the first congressional district of Maryland also be sworn in.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to these requests?

There was no objection.

Hon. RICHARD WAYNE PARKER, from the ninth congressional district of New Jersey; Hon. CARL VINSON, from the tenth congressional district of Georgia; and Hon. JESSE D. PRICE, from the first congressional district of Maryland, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

CALL OF THE ROLL OF MEMBERS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll of Members by States.

The roll was called, and the following Members answered to their names:

ALABAMA.

George W. Taylor.
S. Hubert Dent, Jr.
Christopher C. Harris.
Fred L. Blackmon.
J. Thomas Heflin.

Richmond P. Hobson.
John L. Burnett.
Oscar W. Underwood.
John W. Abercrombie.